

NORTH KOREAN MILITARY FORCES : ...

NORTH KOREAN
MILITARY FORCES

A Reference Summary of
their history, operational
and tactical practices.

- Edited and revised from materials
originally prepared by the 2d Infantry
Division in the Republic of Korea



DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER

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I. HISTORY

A. Korean history records military campaigns and excursions. Struggles between rival kingdoms for domination of the peninsula occasionally occurred and armed factions contended over dynastic succession. More serious foreign incursions included those of the Chinese in the second century B.C., the Mongols in the thirteenth century A.D., the Japanese at the end of the sixteenth century, and the Manchus in the mid-seventeenth century. However, none of these experiences provided Koreans with an enduring military tradition.

B. A break of several centuries separates Korea's ancient from its modern military history. Both the Koguryo kingdom, which embraced the northern half of the Korean peninsula, and the United Silla period (A.D. 667-935) saw the development of well-organized and competent military forces. By the Koryo period (935-1392), however, the central army of the early Silla times had disintegrated into factional house armies. Central military institutions continued to decay during 1832-1910, when they ended with the imposition of Japanese colonial rule over the Korean peninsula.

C. The remnant Korean soldierly at the beginning of the twentieth century fell easily to Japanese subversion. On Aug 1, 1907, the Korean military establishment, consisting of 6,000 men, was formally disbanded. No Korean army in a true sense existed from 1907 until the end of World War II. As an American scholar stated, "After 2,000 years Korea was left almost without a living military tradition".

D. During the later period of Japanese occupation of Manchuria, which ended in 1945, numbers of Koreans served with Chinese Communist forces in Manchuria or under Soviet military tutelage in Siberia.

E. The first armed force in post-World War II north Korea consisted of the "poandae" (public security units) that were activated in February 1946. The "poandae" included both regular police and paramilitary units that could be likened to a constabulary. By the first half of 1947, the public security forces totaled between 120,000 and 150,000 men, including two paramilitary divisions equipped with Soviet material.

F. Formation of a conventional military force appears to have begun about the middle of 1946. It is believed that during this time divisional cadre organizations were established in Kaechon, North Pyongan Province (First Division) and in Nanam, North Hamgyong Province (Second Division) under the guise of security force officer training centers. Establishment of the north Korean People's Army was announced by public decree on February 8, 1948.

G. Through Soviet sponsorship during this formative stage of the north Korean People's Army, Kim Il Sung and his supporters secured a controlling position within the military establishment. For the most part this faction was made up of officers who have spent the war years with Kim in the Soviet Union and had returned to Korea with the Soviet occupation in 1945.

H. By the time the Soviet forces had completed their withdrawal from north Korea at the end of 1948, the Korean People's Army had a strength of some 60,000. From that time until the beginning of the Korean War, officially referred to as the Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean People's Army underwent a massive buildup in manpower and Soviet material. Troop strength grew to between 150,000 and 200,000 men. Of these, an estimated 40,000 were veterans of the former Korean Volunteer Corps of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. As many as 10,000 were technicians and officers who had received training in the Soviet Union.

I. The Korean War was a costly one for the armed forces. Initial success against ill-prepared and inferior South Korean forces was quickly reversed when the United Nations counteroffensive began in September 1950. Massive losses ensued, which led by the fall of 1950 to the virtual disintegration of the military formation of the Korean People's Army. Thereafter the brunt of the fighting was borne by the Communist Chinese forces that entered the peninsula in October. Hostilities ended with the Armistice Agreement. This agreement was signed by the Korean People's Army, the United Nations Command, and the Chinese People's Volunteers. However, South Korea did not sign the Armistice Agreement.

J. After hostilities ended, the estimated 25,000 to 30,000 men of the Korean People's Army, at the time of the Communist Chinese intervention, had to be reconstituted as a fighting force. Large numbers of professional military men had been lost. The extensive industrial damage and the acute manpower shortage meant a continued dependence on Soviet and Communist Chinese aid after the war. The PRC eased the manpower shortage by keeping some 200,000 troops in Korea. Their final withdrawal was completed in October 1958. Not only did they help with training and logistics, but they made possible a reduction of 80,000 men in the Korean People's Army. The Soviet Union continued economic assistance and the Communist Chinese provided a military security screen behind which the north Koreans could concentrate on reconstruction and economic development. The armed forces that developed during this period had a strong peasant base and were rooted in loyalty to the Korean Workers Party and to President Kim Il Sung.

II. THE NORTH KOREAN SOLDIER

A. GENERAL.

1. The north Korean People's Army (NKPA) soldier of today is better fed, educated, motivated, and equipped than his predecessors who fought in the Korean Conflict. The average recruit, drafted for 3 years and 6 months, is 17 to 21 years of age. He is probably from a rural background, educated, indoctrinated, and motivated by the strict and regimented society of his country. His view of the world has been controlled from birth by the state-controlled information and educational systems.

2. The NKPA soldier is generally wiry, well-muscled, and kept in top physical condition by constant and strenuous training. Because of his mental and physical conditioning, the NKPA soldier is noted for his stamina and capabilities in all types of terrain and weather. His capabilities of strength, daring, and endurance will prove a definite challenge to those who will face him in combat.

3. The north Korean soldier is an excellent and well-trained fighter, but does have some weaknesses. Although well-motivated and intelligent, he is commonly over-drilled, trained by memorization, and oversupervised. A lack of technical and semi-technical skills (especially in armor, artillery and transportation) has been a handicap in training the NK soldier. To overcome this handicap, NK leadership relies on political motivation and memorization of mechanical tasks rather than on thorough and comprehensive training. This regimen creates a soldier who knows his basic job but may not effectively respond to change or difficulties. Often he cannot or will not act decisively without orders or precedent to guide him.

4. The NK soldier is taught to be a revolutionary combatant, strong in north Korean ideology, and spiritual combat strength. He is instructed to be determined not to betray the NK political party and not to surrender to enemy forces under any condition. Individual activities of any type are discouraged. The soldier is forced to be a member of a group in all areas of life. Personal complaints and individually are dealt with harshly.

B. UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING.

1. Soldiers register for the draft at the age of 17 and undergo military training 4 hours a week. College students attend mandatory military and leadership courses and must train for over 200 hours each year.

2. Exempt from the draft (but not from serving in the militia) are teachers, students, certain industrial workers, repatriated persons, ex-convicts, and the politically unreliable.

3. The military term of service is officially set at 3 years and 6 months. Most service members are required to serve until they are 27 years old, with an average service time of 9 years.

4. The NKPA recruits Army members from single women who are in good physical condition, who are from a good personal background, and who are between 18 and 23 years old. These women are trained to be antiaircraft machine gunners, typists, hospital workers, signal communicators, and psychological warfare personnel.

D. TRAINING.

1. NKPA soldiers undergo several different types of training. All inductees attend a month basic training program held between March and August before beginning their enlistment. The length of this training cycle is based on the individual's progress. Normally, a month's training is sufficient, but it may be extended when unsatisfactory progress is shown. The training period is short because the same basic military subjects are taught in militia or student units.

2. Specialist and officer schools are generally run by their respective branches, while noncommissioned officer (NCO) schools are established by each army corps.

3. The NKPA has increased the number of light-infantry and special-purpose units in recent years. The NKPA has developed diversified tactical doctrines for combined conventional and unconventional warfare. Increased emphasis is placed on mountain, night, small unit operations, and on the conduct of operations during adverse weather. The NKPA is attempting to stress leadership development in all soldiers so that any soldier may be a cadre member during rapid mobilization.

E. UNIT TRAINING.

1. After individual training, each inductee goes through basic unit, small unit, and large-scale unit training with continual practice in the basic soldierly skills. Unit training of soldiers is usually conducted in company or platoon-sized units. A temporary company is established at divisional or regimental level for advanced individual training. Unit training is based upon the tactical doctrine of the NKPA. One of the factors that influences the tactical doctrine is that the Korean Peninsula is 70 to 80 percent mountainous or rugged terrain. Emphasis is on unconventional warfare training and the use of night combat to overcome enemy technological superiority in the air and on the ground.

2. Unit training on weapons firing is conducted during squad tactics, forced march and patrol activity. This practice makes the soldiers aware of the fact that they must be capable of sustained combat actions, even when exhausted. Firing is conducted under night conditions so that soldiers become accustomed to enemy attack and gain self-confidence in their defense. All soldiers are given unit training in night patrol and reconnaissance, heavy weapons, close combat against tanks or fortifications, technical or branch-related jobs, and first aid procedures. The various service branches conduct large-scale unit training, emphasizing joint operations. Certain branches, such as armor and artillery and the technical fields, such as signal and engineer, follow a slightly different job-related training course. Besides technical skills, soldiers must also master those non technical subjects prescribed above.

3. All soldiers are taught the principles of guerrilla warfare as a separate military-political course of action and during conventional warfare training.

F. POLITICAL TRAINING.

Political and ideological aspects are interwoven with all training. Specific indoctrination and information sessions are held each day. These sessions, including group discussion and self-criticism, are used as a management tool to maintain motivation and morale. Political officers who are responsible for political training and supervision are at every level of command.

G. WEAPONS TRAINING.

The NKPA considers weapons training as an indispensable factor in combat success. The soldiers are provided opportunities to practice throughout all phases of training to become familiar with weapons and equipment handling techniques. The soldiers are first instructed in handling their weapons in simulated day and night combat situations. Further training is held in the field. Various training procedures selected from each pertinent service branch are applied during the final stage of training.

H. CONDUCT OF TRAINING.

1. All training, excluding political training, courses on regulations, and other garrison matters, is conducted outdoors during both daytime and nighttime. Subjects are covered thoroughly during the day and then again at night; therefore, special night training plans are not necessary. The NKPA soldiers are not permitted to rest the following morning after night training. They are forced to continue hard physical and mental fatigue. Individual skills taught during night training are listening, observation, weapons firing, silent movement, land navigation, patrolling, combat drill, and entrenchment.

2. All training is divided into lectures and physical (practical exercise) training. Manuals and other training aids are used for lectures. The question and answer method is used for training on simple subjects. NCOs demonstrate actions to the soldiers after the lectures. The soldiers then complete the same actions. Individuals who are not able to perform the actions skillfully are required to repeat them until they are successful. The soldiers are then allowed to progress to other subjects. To encourage interest and participation, the soldiers are expected to compete against one another during practical exercises.

I. SPECIAL TRAINING.

Members of the reconnaissance, the airborne, the light infantry, and the special-purpose army units are given further intensive training in the following:

1. Infiltration
2. Bivouac
3. Covert movement
4. Hideouts
5. Ambush and surprise attack
6. Enemy organization
7. Weapons
8. Doctrine
9. Politics and propaganda
10. Use of the radio
11. Engineer and demolition equipment
12. Map making and advanced map reading
13. Advanced first aid
14. Swimming
15. Special training in boxing
16. Karate/Judo

17. Knife fighting
18. Cliff climbing
19. Vehicle qualifications
20. Courage and confidence training
21. Long-distance marching in rugged terrain with a 40 kilogram (approximately 88 pounds) pack.

J. DISCIPLINE.

1. The NKPA soldier is conditioned from birth to obey his supervisors and to undergo hardships for the good of the group, party, or nation. He is effective at any time and in any weather. The NKPA soldier is satisfied with the food and supplies that soldiers of other countries would reject, since in civilian life he is subjected to a lack of material goods or comforts.

2. Self-criticism sessions by a peer group are held during ideological indoctrination. Consequently, the NKPA soldier is kept well disciplined and motivated through the social, legal, and political pressures of his peers and supervisors. Military justice in the NKPA is swift and sometimes brutal if the crime and circumstance warrant. Immediate physical punishment may be administered by commanders and NCO's. A soldier's council monitors the enforcement of discipline and maintenance of order.

K. LIFE OF THE SOLDIER.

1. GENERAL. The NKPA soldier works 15 to 18 hours a day, 6 days a week. His free time is limited to an occasional evening hour during the training week. Although training, retraining, and practice take priority, much time is spent on details, such as cleaning and maintaining equipment, guard duty, and other military duties.

2. PAY. The pay is low in the enlisted ranks (\$1 for a private and \$2 for a sergeant per month) but is better than the civilian average rate of pay. Officers are paid extremely well (\$35 to \$100) in comparison to their civilian counterparts. Extra pay is earned for hazardous duty, time in service, and forward area assignments. Although the pay is low, the soldier has many fringe benefits that are scarce in civilian life. His food, clothing, housing, and medical care are provided. He receives government issue cigarettes, stationery, personal comforts, and toilet articles. Overall, the soldier is in a better situation than the civilian.

3. FOOD. According to the NKPA Feeding Schedule No. 1, each soldier is provided 2,711.7 calories of food daily. The daily food allowance for each individual is in the following table.

Daily Food Allowance

<u>FOOD</u>	<u>ALLOWANCE</u>
Rice	700 grams (approx 1½ lbs)
Wheat Flour	50 grams (approx 1 3/4 ozs)
Fish	200 grams (approx 7 ozs)
Vegetables	20 grams (approx 0.7 ozs)
Vinegar	3 grams (approx .01 ozs)
Other Grains	50 grams (approx 1 3/4 ozs)
Meat	75 grams (approx 2.6 ozs)
Bean Paste	50 grams (approx 1 3/4 ozs)
Salt	30 grams (approx 0.1 ozs)
Pepper	1 grams (approx .03 ozs)
Oil	0.2 grams (approx .007 ozs)

4. TRAINING. Normal training activities are conducted 5½ days a week. On Saturday afternoon the troops conduct personal maintenance activities, such as washing clothes, clearing, mending, haircuts, and bathing. After supper the schedule is the same as during the weekdays, but more time is given for cultural activities. The soldiers get up 1 hour later on Sundays and holidays. They participate in organized sports in the morning and are allowed free time in the afternoon. They watch a movie and participate in group recreational activities at night.

L. SUMMARY.

The NKPA soldier is a tough, intensely trained fighter. He can travel farther and faster with more equipment and less food than almost any other soldier. He is mentally and physically hardened, is disciplined, and is ready to obey orders and suffer privations that would cause mutinies in other armies. He tends to be overdrilled, oversupervised, and learns his basic skills by rote. He lacks initiative because his training discourages individuality. When faced with unusual or unplanned situations, he may tend to be confused and can be ineffective when left on his own.

III. BASIC TACTICAL DOCTRINE

A. GENERAL.

The north Korean People's Army (NKPA) has the capability of fighting conventional and unconventional warfare. In spite of economic and social limiting factors, the NKPA has developed a highly mobile, well-balanced, and combat-ready force designed to wage war on the Korean Peninsula.

B. KEY CONCEPTS.

1. The NKPA tactical and strategic doctrine is built on the key concepts of combined arms offensive operations, mobility, flexibility, and the integration of conventional and unconventional warfare. The NKPA doctrine teaches that decisive results are obtained only through offensive operations. When circumstances or enemy actions force the NKPA commander to assume the defensive, he is expected to regain the initiative aggressively, and to resume offense at the earliest opportunity. The NKPA doctrine stresses that the combined arms offensive operations (including the Navy and Air Force when possible) usually succeed. Defensive operations are used for limited periods of time to prepare for the offensive or to allow massing of forces in other sectors.

2. NKPA doctrine and tactics encourage the concept of flexibility. Its commanders are expected to use their forces creatively to support the objectives of an overall plan. Commanders are to be aggressive and display initiative when facing unforeseen reverses. When a major attack is halted in one sector, the NKPA commanders must achieve the objective aggressively in other sectors. The commanders must be able to probe, reconnoiter and infiltrate the enemy's weakpoints; surround or by-pass their enemy's strongpoints; and destroy the enemy's formations. They may change the attack plan, but not the objective, based on the situation.

3. The NKPA concept of mobility is not based entirely on the rapid shifting of forces or sweeping armored thrusts. It is based on the ability to use nonmechanized or roadbound infantry forces. Terrain and weather are basic factors that support this concept. The NKPA trains and equips its regular infantry forces to follow the most rugged and unlikely routes of advance. By infiltrating or advancing in unlikely sectors, the NKPA maximizes its use of rugged terrain to hinder the enemy's mobility and firepower. A squad that can march 50 kilometers (km) with a 40 kilogram (kg) pack in 24 hours over mountainous terrain is worth more to the NKPA than road-bound or mechanized infantry company.

4. This mobility concept ties in with the NKPA reliance on the integration of conventional and unconventional warfare. The dividing line between the two is very vague, depending on which troops are fighting and where the combat is occurring.

C. TACTICAL PRINCIPLES.

1. The NKPA uses tactical principles as guides for its commanders in tactical operations. Although similar to the principles of war, they are not taught or employed in the same way. The NKPA commanders are taught that the offense is the key to achieving the ultimate victory. Fire-power and maneuver are the basic means of achieving combat power in the offensive.

2. To exploit their firepower, the NKPA commanders are taught to apply the principles of MOBILITY, SURPRISE, MASS, SPEED, and SECURITY. SURPRISE and SECURITY are attained and maintained by concealing the time and direction of the attack, by planning movements and attacks at night, by prudent use of camouflage, by altering military positions, and by observing strict communications discipline. Lines of departure are occupied under cover of darkness and are well concealed. Attacks are usually started at night, at dusk, at dawn, or during inclement weather. Flank security is maintained by reconnaissance, second echelon units, and the use of obstacles, both manmade and natural.

3. Generally, smoke, fire, and deception are used to support the offensive. The NKPA is not known to possess offensive nuclear, biological, or toxic chemical materials. It is capable of employing chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) agents. Troops are given defensive CBR training to prepare them for continuing offensive operations under CBR conditions.

D. OFFENSE.

1. The NKPA does not employ large masses of troops when initiating offensive operations unless extensive defensive positions are encountered. After breaching the initial defense line, the NKPA exploits the penetration with tanks and infantry. The infantry force and special-purpose units, supported by tanks (where practicable), must defeat enemy reserves that may influence the battle and isolate enemy forces in the forward area.

2. The regiment is the basic maneuver element of the north Korean forces. the regiment assumes one of four basic formations in an attack. These formations are three battalions in line, two up with one back, one forward with two back, and a rough square (described as an "S" or "Z" formation) with the fourth corner of the square consisting of the company-sized regimental reserve. Normally, the regiment attacks in two echelons with a company in reserve. This formation is carried forward and down to battalion and company formations with the reserve force being two echelons below the major formation.

3. The objective of an attack is the enemy force. Its destruction or reduction is considered more important than the acquisition of key terrain. Although the north Korean forces are capable of all basic military attack formations, they consider envelopment as the best form of maneuver. The north Korean forces favor penetration tactics on a narrow front to achieve an envelopment. Their penetration tactics favor infiltration to a greater extent than most armies.

4. Frontages and depths in the attack:

	<u>Frontage</u>	<u>Depth</u>
Division	8-15 km	15-20 km
Regiment	1.5-4 km	8-12 km
Battalion	700m-2 km	3-4 km

E. DEFENSE.

1. The NKPA assumes a defensive posture to economize forces, obtain time, or maintain occupied areas. The defense is only a temporary measure and the NKPA reverts to the offense at the earliest practicable time. Two echelons are normal with approximately 1/3 of the force in the 2d echelon. Conduct of the defense in one echelon will be employed when the front is very wide or insufficient forces are available for the defense.

2. The defensive posture is based on well-entrenched troops in echelon, natural and manmade obstacles placed parallel to the enemy forces' avenues of advance, and surprise counterattacks with supporting artillery and armor. This defense is used to destroy the enemy and to control key terrain.

3. The anti-tank artillery is a key part of defense and is organized in depth throughout the defensive area. The anti-tank defense includes observation and warning, natural and manmade obstacles, and use of all available fire power. The NKPA doctrine dictates that if the tanks spearheading the attack can be destroyed, the attack will falter and the enemy forces can be defeated.

4. The defensive zone is normally divided into three areas: security, main defense, and reserve units. The use of trenches, fortifications, and obstacles is stressed by the NKPA. The unit prepares three trench lines, two in the main defense area and one in the reserve area depending upon the situation and time available. Reserve and adjacent units may be used to initiate counterattacks. These units attack the enemy forces flanks while frontline units engage enemy forces in the main defensive area. If counterattacks are unsuccessful, defending forces will attempt to delay the attacking forces and decoy them into preplanned fire zones for concentrated firepower. Additionally, counterattacks led by tanks, mechanized infantry, or infantry reinforced with heavy weapons will be initiated.

5. Frontages and depths in the defense.

	<u>Frontage</u>	<u>Depth</u>
Division	20-30 km	15-20 km
Regiment	10-15 km	7-10 km
Battalion	3-5 km	Up to 2 km

F. MASS.

The NKPA achieves mass by rapidly concentrating all available firepower and troops. Massing usually takes place under the cover of darkness or during inclement weather. Narrow fronts are usually assigned to combat units to insure an effective mass.

G. DISPERSION.

The NKPA is dispersed over a wide area when not massed for tactical operations. Assembly areas are normally 6 to 9 km from the forward edge of the main battle area (MBA).

H. SURPRISE.

The NKPA commanders are expected to make use of every opportunity to attack when and where the enemy is unprepared. The primary means used for achieving surprise are the employment of techniques and procedures that are unfamiliar or unanticipated by the enemy. The measures used by the NKPA commander to achieve surprise may include:

- a. Immediate exploitation of enemy weaknesses and mistakes.
- b. Timely and aggressive actions.
- c. Secrecy in operational planning.
- d. Choosing a favorable time and place to initiate attacks.
- e. Deception measures.
- f. Using rough terrain and adverse weather conditions.
- g. Attacking at night.
- h. Unexpected flank attacks into the enemy forces' rear area.
- i. Joint Army, Navy, and Air Force attacks.

j. Infiltrating the enemy forces' rear area by regular, light infantry, airborne, or seaborne troops.

k. Strict communications security.

l. Using electronic support measures.

I. COVER AND DECEPTION.

Cover and deception are used extensively by the NKPA. Commanders at all echelons take cover and deception into consideration when it would be advantageous to them. Extensive use is made of camouflage and smoke to cover the real intentions or thrust. The NKPA uses electronic and visual deception to cause the enemy forces commander to react improperly or not at all.

J. COMMAND.

1. The command structure of north Korean units is patterned after that of the Soviet Union and differs considerably from that of the United States (US) and most of its allies. Unlike our system in which there is a single channel of command, the NKPA units have two or more command channels, depending upon the situation. The unit commander has a number of specialized assistant unit commanders (military, political, artillery, and rear services) and a chief of staff. The assistant unit commanders and the chief of staff form a military council to assist the commander. The military assistant commander is the first deputy to the commander and serves in his absence. The artillery, political, and rear services assistants deal directly with both the unit commander and their counterparts at higher and lower echelons. The chief of staff functions like the US forces G1/S1. The assistant unit commanders for artillery and rear services are concerned with technical matters and logistics. The political commander goes through political echelons to the highest levels of the north Korean Communist Party, causing a constant audit of command decisions. Thus, command authority is far less than that of a US or allied commander. The command structure, with some variations, extends down to company level.

2. All commanders perform a detailed personal reconnaissance before conducting tactical operations. These commanders exercise very close supervision over tactical decisions, issue precise written and verbal orders, and supervise actions of subordinate commanders closely. The ratio of officers to enlisted in the NKPA is high compared with other armies. Only a small percent of officers serve on staffs that are in a noncombat capacity.

K. CONTROL.

1. Strict controls are applied by the NKPA during tactical operations. Controls are exercised at all echelons down to and including company level. All aspects of operation, including the line of departure, time of attack, direction of attack, fire control lines, assault lines, target areas, and all boundaries, are closely monitored.

2. Control is exercised by a series of observation and command posts located throughout the combat zone. Observation and command posts are positioned so if one is destroyed the remaining posts can continue command control of all units. Each echelon establishes a main command post, one or more reserve command posts, and an alternate command post. The staffing of reserve and alternate command posts and observation posts is minimal because the number of staff officers assigned is limited. These posts are located in close proximity to the front line so that commanders and their staffs can make adjustments necessary to influence the outcome of the battle.

3. After the commander consults with his staff, he may decide to modify or change his original plan of operation because of changes in the tactical situation. The commander may have to act without authority from the next higher echelon, so he is usually aware of the next higher commander's plan. An NKPA corps commander is concerned with the conduct of the overall operation and long-term strategic planning in which his unit is involved. The division and regimental commanders are largely responsible for the day-to-day conduct of operations and are not concerned with details of strategic planning, although they are aware of the general concept of operations envisioned by the corps commander.

L. COMBAT ARMS DEVELOPMENT.

1. INFANTRY. The infantry division is the basic tactical unit within the NKPA. It is tailored for continuous combat operations. Infantry operations are mostly dismounted. They are carried out with a great deal of aggressiveness and speed because of the training and conditioning of the troops. The infantry is not normally supported by armor because of the restrictive terrain. Unless attacking heavily fortified positions in or along major routes of advance, armored and armored/mechanized infantry units will be used mainly for exploitation or counterattack forces.

2. ARMOR. Tanks are combined with other arms at all echelons. Armor is used only in nearly flat or open terrain. The main purpose of tanks in the attack is to exploit the initial penetration with mobility and firepower. The NKPA tanks will only initiate direct attacks on enemy tanks when the NKPA holds the advantage. Tanks can be used like self-propelled (SP) guns in an indirect firing role. The NKPA doctrine and the terrain suggests that armored units will probably be employed piece-meal in support of the infantry.

3. ARTILLERY. The artillery is characterized by massing fires in the combat zone and by saturating enemy defensive areas with barrages designed to insure that target do not escape. The NKPA achieves the effect of massed weapons through good fire direction and flexibility. Direct fire is employed extensively on targets of opportunity, fortifications, and in support of combat forces. During offensive operations, the artillery often protects the advancing force by continually placing a heavy barrage in front of the assaulting echelons. During the defense, enemy forces are engaged at maximum ranges and subjected to heavier fire as they near the defensive zones.

4. ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY. The NKPA regiment contains a battery of 14.5mm anti-aircraft machine guns (ZPU-2/4). The anti-aircraft regiment at division contains a balanced mixture of 14.5mm, 37mm, and 57mm AAA weapons. Although unit operational plans contain details of aircraft warning and engagement instructions, it appears that anti-aircraft is somewhat rudimentary when compared with other types of NKPA artillery. Anti-aircraft weapons systems can also be tasked to engage ground targets.

M. OPERATIONS.

1. Commanders organize their forces into echelons in both the offensive and defense. The number of echelons to be employed is determined by the commander based upon his analysis of the tactical situation. The echelon commander is assigned a general mission that will aid in accomplishing the unit's overall mission.

2. Two echelons are normally employed during the offense. At the time of commitment, each unit is assigned a specific mission and direction of attack. One echelon, all units on line, is used when the frontal area is wide or when attack is at night. Three echelons (first and second echelons and a reserve) are employed when the operational area is narrow.

3. The NKPA commander normally defends in two echelons. The NKPA forces are limited, so one echelon may be employed when the defensive area is wide or the terrain dictates. The commander defends in three echelons when the defensive front is narrow, there are sufficient forces available, and the enemy forces are strong. Deployment in three echelons shows the attacking force a series of defensive positions echeloned in depth.

4. The NKPA commanders, besides employing echelons, generally retain a small portion of their forces in reserve. Depending on the tactical situation, the reserve forces may be infantry, armor, artillery, support troops, or a combination of forces.

5. The size of the reserve force will vary depending upon the commander's evaluation of the situation. Normally, the reserve force is two echelons below the major force involved. For example, a company will employ a squad; a battalion, a platoon, and so on. The reserve force is used as the commander's contingency force, as a rear area and flank protection force, as an anti-tank element, and as replacement troops to repel counterattacks and reinforce or intensify the attack.

N. STANDARD TACTICAL PROCEDURE.

1. As previously stated, the NKPA usually attacks in echelons. The standard practice is to by-pass strongpoints or areas of resistance when advancing. These strongpoints are engaged by second echelon troops who are assigned to destroy areas of resistance. The NKPA uses breakthrough tactics only when a strongly defended area has no readily vulnerable flanks. The breakthrough tactic is tailored to destroy resistance in a small zone or area, to rupture the defense, and to create a gap that can be exploited by the second echelon.

2. To maintain the momentum of the attack and avoid presenting targets to enemy artillery and air force, the NKPA emphasizes speed in overcoming natural and manmade obstacles, such as rivers and artificial obstructions. The NKPA attempts to cross water barriers at full speed without interrupting the momentum of the advance by halting to assemble. When heavy defense requires concentration of forces the NKPA minimizes the target by rapid assembly from dispersal areas. The advance is continued on a broad front after the enemy defenses are breached. The NKPA commanders assemble the estimated size force that will give them a high probability of success. The force is usually a 3-to-1 ratio of combat power over enemy forces at the point where a decisive victory is desired.

3. A typical NKPA attack will be preceded by massive infiltration by regular and unconventional warfare troops. The attack can be either day or night, with surprise and deception being used extensively. Artillery may not be used during the initial phases of the attack to maintain the element of surprise. Lead elements of the first echelon simulating normal patrolling activity may probe to find weak spots. Attacks in difficult terrain and unlikely routes of advance are to be expected. These areas may also be used to infiltrate regular units for attacks on rear area defensive positions. Deliberate attacks are conducted in echelons in masses without using the human wave tactics that proved so disastrous during the Korean War. In deliberate attacks, the unconventional or airborne forces will be employed in the rear of enemy frontline units and reserves. Remember, the NKPA follows the dictates that, "one man in the rear of the enemy is worth 10 men before him".

0. OBJECTIVES.

1. In offensive operations, the NKPA commander has two primary objectives: the destruction of enemy forces and the continuation of the attack.
2. The NKPA doctrine emphasizes destruction of the enemy and not occupation of key terrain in offensive operations. In a meeting engagement, the NKPA attempts to divide and destroy the enemy's defensive areas by penetration. The emphasis in breakthrough operations is placed on breaching the initial line of defense to allow passage of exploitation forces into the rear area. When engaged in pursuit actions, the NKPA attempts to locate the main retreating force and initiate operations to divide and destroy it.
3. Each echelon is assigned a general mission. The mission becomes specific when the echelon is committed into the combat zone. Generally, the subsequent objective of one echelon is the immediate objective of the next higher echelon. For example, the subsequent objective of a NKPA battalion -- destruction of reserve forces destined for forward defensive positions -- is also the immediate objective of the NKPA regiment.
4. The objectives are considered as guidance only. If the NKPA commander succeeds in attaining his objectives, he must continue the advance. NKPA doctrine dictates continued independent pursuit until enemy forces are destroyed.

P. COMBAT SUPPORT.

1. ENGINEER. Engineer units are organic to NKPA units from the strategic forces command level down to regimental level. There are three basic types of units: combat engineer, river crossing, and construction. The latter two are national level units subordinate to the strategic forces command. These units and their subordinate echelons can be assigned down to division level when needed. In peacetime, they work on national level civilian projects and communications or the construction of major military installations.

a. At corps level there is an engineer regiment consisting of a light assault bridge battalion, a technical support battalion, and a construction battalion.

b. At divisional level there is an engineer battalion consisting of three companies: a construction company, a mine company that specializes in mines, obstacles, and bridges; and a road construction company. At regimental level there is an engineer company divided into three similar specialized platoons. Elements of higher level units in combat situations are at the battalion and regimental level of the infantry division. The NKPA engineer units are basically equipped with Soviet engineer equipment, mines, demolitions, and other materials, some of which have been manufactured in north Korea.

2. SIGNAL.

a. Each NKPA infantry battalion contains a signal section, and each regiment contains a signal company. Communications include radio and telephone units divided into radio and telephone platoons and sections. Basic communications equipment is produced in the Soviet Union. The NKPA use radio as the primary means of communication. According to the NKPA doctrine, all radio communications must be encoded.

b. Telephone communications are the secondary but favored means of communication. Each battalion contains 34 Soviet-type TAI-43 telephones, K10 Soviet switchboards, and 12 reels of wire. As with the radio equipment, some of the telephone items are produced in Korea. Telephone communications are used more during static and defense situations rather than offense.

c. Radio and telephone communications are supplemented by other means, such as courier, messenger, smoke, or flags.

IV. UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE (UW)

A. GENERAL.

The NKPA has many types of special-purpose forces (SPF) that are tailored for UW operations. The majority of these SPU's are designated light infantry brigades. Other type units include reconnaissance and light reconnaissance units, elite training units, naval infantry, airborne shock troops, and DMZ border guards. All of these units are highly trained for special-purpose operations and UW. These units may operate independently under orders from the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces or may be attached to the army corps for integration of their capabilities. SPFs will probably penetrate the enemy's rear area to conduct line operations or conventional behind-the-line warfare during offensive operations. The SPFs may be used to occupy forward defensive positions during defensive or withdrawal operations. Once by-passed, these forces can conduct UW operations and later infiltrate back to their lines.

B. ARMS. The SPFs are normally armed only with pistols, AKs, light machineguns, antitank grenade launchers, and 60mm Mortars. Additional weapons are provided as needed.

C. COMPOSITION OF FORCE. The SPFs are employed as brigades, battalions, companies, platoons, and teams depending on the type of mission. The basic maneuver force behind enemy lines is the five-man team. Normally if a battalion or company is assigned a behind-the-lines mission, the force will be dispersed in teams to maintain security and to strike many targets simultaneously to achieve maximum effects.

D. MISSION AND CAPABILITIES.

1. Typical missions that are assigned to the SPFs are to:

a. Clear lines of communications for use by supported regular units during offensive operations.

b. Conduct terrain and combat reconnaissance in support of offensive operations.

c. Conduct raids and destroy major military targets in the enemy rear area (HQ, supply and POL points, airfields, etc.).

d. Conduct large scale guerrilla warfare operations in the enemy rear area.

2. These SPFs are also capable of:

a. Conducting both conventional and unconventional warfare operations behind-the-line.

- b. Operating as an advance assault unit.
- c. Operating as a separate reconnaissance and patrol unit (SRPU).
- d. Conducting surprise attacks on the enemy forces and creating disturbances after infiltrating the enemy rear area.
- e. Conducting mountain and night combat operations.
- f. Conducting airborne and infiltration and assault.
- g. Conducting seaborne infiltration.
- h. Conducting assault or shock operations.

E. COMMUNICATIONS.

a. Radio is the chief means of communication for the SPUs. Beside radios they may use messengers, have messages airdropped, or use visual or sound communications.

2. To achieve surprise, radio communications are normally used only in areas controlled by the NKPA.

3. Foot messengers are used extensively by the SPUs for internal delivery of messages. Important messages are dispatched using several messengers sent out in different directions to insure safe delivery.

4. Visual communications are signal flares, smoke, or flashlight. Use of visual communication requires preplanning between all units. Visual messages are also used to identify the location for airdropped messages.

5. Sound communication, such as animal sounds, rifle fire, whistling, bugling, or noise created by hitting a rifle stock or other type of equipment, is used mainly between smaller elements that are close together.

F. LOGISTICS.

Special-purpose forces receive logistical support from the army corps in conventional warfare operations. The SPFs in unconventional warfare behind enemy lines may be required to procure needed items by raiding enemy supply facilities.

G. TRAINING AND EDUCATION.

1. The training of selected personnel is conducted over a period of 2 to 6 months, depending upon the type unit and the educational background of the trainees. The training is designed to familiarize trainees with basic

tactics and to prepare them to perform both regular infantry missions and guerrilla warfare, with emphasis on mountain and night combat operations. Extensive field exercises are conducted in areas where no formal garrison or military facilities exist.

2. The training of individual teams is enhanced by conducting raids against other SPFs in training areas or in remote areas. Additionally, all trainees are given thorough political and ideological training. Practical exercises and hands-on training are the principal methods used in the conduct of training.

H. OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS.

1. INFILTRATING OPERATIONS.

a. The SPFs are employed as infiltration units during offensive operations. They are tasked with creating confusion in the enemy forces rear area. The units create confusion by removing or emplacing obstacles; by raiding and destroying headquarters, lines of communications, and missile installations; by occupying key terrain features (in advance of regular troops); and by occupying retreat routes.

b. The unit is concentrated in the rear area for small team infiltration. Infiltration operations or preplanned attacks against military targets are conducted at night or under cover of reduced visibility. The method used by SPUs for infiltrating depends on the mission, terrain, operational period, and available means.

2. OVERLAND (FOOT) INFILTRATION. This method is used mainly by the light infantry brigade and light reconnaissance units. The infiltrating units are dispersed to one or several sectors depending on the size of the infiltrating force. Infiltration is accomplished as a unit or as teams using different routes.

3. AIRBORNE INFILTRATION. The airborne units and other SPUs may be airdropped from helicopters or by transport aircraft for deeper penetration when time is limited. The enemy situation and terrain features in the area selected as the drop zone are carefully studied before airborne infiltration. Drop zones are generally mountainous valleys, hills, and clear areas in or adjacent to a forest.

4. SEABORNE INFILTRATION. The NKPA naval infantry and special-purpose army units use naval vessels for seaborne infiltration operations. The landing sites are selected from coastal areas far from any hostile naval bases, fishing villages, and coastal defense units. The landing time is determined by considering the time employed by the enemy forces, tidal conditions, hours of moonrise and moonset, and weather conditions.

5. OVERLAND INFILTRATION OPERATIONS CONDUCTED AGAINST ENEMY FORCE DEFENSE AREA. When infiltration is conducted overland, the unit initiates operations by infiltrating the enemy defensive area. Routes are carefully considered and selected in:

- a. Rough terrain thought to be impassable.
- b. Areas having sufficient camouflage to cover offensive operations.
- c. Areas when streams or mountains form corridors in the enemy's rear area.
- d. Areas where night observation or surveillance equipment is not being used.
- e. Gaps between enemy units.

6. INITIATION OF ATTACK BY INFILTRATION UNITS. The SPFs conduct the following missions to insure the success of offensive operations during infiltration:

7. DIRECT ATTACK. The unit conduct surprise attacks against command posts, communications stations, fire support units, and other military installations.

8. ENVELOPMENT OPERATIONS. When the first echelon attacking unit conducts encircling operations, the SPFs, using overland infiltration or airborne operations, occupy key terrain features that control valleys, bridges, and crossroads that are important for enemy retreat.

I. DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS.

1. During a defensive operation conducted by an army corps, the light infantry brigade supports the operation as a reconnaissance and security unit. The light infantry brigade (or other SPU) conducts reconnaissance in the enemy forces' rear area or in front of the main defensive zone of the corps. It also operates as a security unit for frontline units and as a rear area defensive unit of the corps. When acting as a security unit in the rear area, the brigade, supplemented with vehicles, acts as an assault unit against enemy airborne/air assault or unconventional warfare units.

2. The light infantry brigade is seldom used as an element of the main defense because of organization, equipment, and limited firepower. However, if the defensive mission is more important than reconnaissance or security, it acts as an element of the main defense. The same basic missions are conducted during defensive and offensive operations.

3. When the corps withdraws, the light infantry brigade remains in the enemy force rear area to perform reconnaissance and guerrilla activities. The other SPUs attached to corps operate along the same guidelines.

J. RECONNAISSANCE OPERATIONS.

1. The light infantry brigades and light reconnaissance units may also operate as normal ground reconnaissance units during offensive operations. Varied types of reconnaissance are conducted, such as surveillance, monitoring, searches, and ambushes in both the forward and rear areas, before or during an attack. When behind enemy front line, the reconnaissance units perform the basic missions as the infiltration units.

2. The NKPA considers reconnaissance activities an important combat support measure. In addition to knowing basic infantry tactics, all SPU personnel are familiar with guerrilla warfare tactics and must be able to ambush, assault, and bivouac behind the lines.

3. When employed as a reconnaissance unit, the SPUs' activities are not limited only to reconnaissance. They are also tasked with assaulting and destroying military targets in the rear area by employing all principles of guerrilla warfare. Typical reconnaissance missions include:

- a. Detecting operational plans and courses of action.
 - b. Locating and destroying nuclear weapons or missiles.
 - c. Collecting information on deployment of troops and reserve unit movement.
4. An important aspect of the reconnaissance unit's mission, besides obtaining the preceding information, is the requirement to assault and destroy military targets.

K. TYPES OF RECONNAISSANCE EMPLOYED BY SPFs. The SPFs perform the following types of reconnaissance:

1. SURVEILLANCE. Surveillance is the basic form of reconnaissance employed by the NKPA. It is conducted by visually observing enemy troops and geographic conditions. Additionally, surveillance is used for estimating probable courses of action to be taken to protect the NKPA units.

2. LISTENING. This is accomplished by directly hearing (unaided by devices) or by tapping into the telephone lines. Listening reconnaissance is conducted mainly at night by approaching to within hearing distance to collect information. Data concerning troop deployment, plans, movement of troops and equipment, location of command and observation posts, unit designations, location of radio communications facilities, and morale of enemy forces are of interest. Telephone tapping is achieved by using mechanical signal equipment furnished by the corps signal battalion.

3. SEARCH (Raid). This type of reconnaissance is used to conduct surprise attacks and to capture personnel, document, weapons, and other equipment. The searches are conducted only after thoroughly studying the target. Regardless of the terrain and weather, the search reconnaissance unit is prepared to fight to complete a mission. The troop positions, bunkers, weapon positions, command posts, communication centers, and nuclear weapons and targets are of interest to search reconnaissance teams.

4. AMBUSH. The NKPA defines an ambush as a timely and concealed prepositioning of a reconnaissance element. In contrast to the search, the ambush is employed against small groups of enemy personnel and vehicles along a specific route to seize prisoners, documents, and enemy equipment. A squad, reinforced platoon, or a larger reconnaissance group may be called upon to conduct an ambush. Besides being organized for intelligence collection purposes, the ambush may also be used to destroy or inflict heavy losses on enemy forces. The ambush reconnaissance is conducted by visually observing enemy positions and geographical conditions. This reconnaissance is for planning defensive courses of action by NKPA units and for conducting attacks on enemy force from ambush. Two types of ambushes are employed by NKPA: stand-by and decoy.

a. When stand-by ambushes are used, the team selects a location frequently passed by enemy attacks, waits until they approach, and then launches a surprise attack aimed at capturing or destroying the column.

b. In decoy ambushes, the enemy troops are led to the ambush sites and then destroyed or captured.

5. AMBUSH FORMATIONS. The NKPA employs three ambush formations: one-sided, two sided, and circular.

a. One-sided Ambush. This method is used when the geogrphaic conditions do not allow the team to deploy on both sides of the road/path and when the conditions are favorable for mission accomplishment.

b. Two-sided Ambush. This tactic is employed on roads frequently used by troops. The reconnaissance unit deploys its forces along both sides of the road and waits for the approach of enemy troops. the two-sided ambush is considered the best method for complete destruction or capture of personnel and equipment.

c. Circular Ambush. this formation is used when total destruction of personnel and equipment is desired. The reconnaissance force deploys in a circular formation, surrounding an area known to be used by passing enemy troops.

6. RECONNAISSANCE IN ENEMY FORCES' REAR AREA. Rear area reconnaissance is the most active form of reconnaissance and is a combination of surveillance, monitoring, and ambush. The depth of penetration into the rear area depends on the mission, situation, and geographical conditions. The light infantry brigade members collect vital information by diversified methods in a rear area.

7. ORGANIZATION OF THE RECONNAISSANCE UNIT. The organization of the reconnaissance unit is varied according to mission, situation, capability, and terrain. However, the total force can range from a squad to a reinforced platoon.

8. SEPARATE RECONNAISSANCE AND PATROL UNITS (SRPU). An SRPU is formed from regular troops and deployed by each corps in advance of attacking or maneuvering forces during offensive operations. The corps may also use the light infantry brigade or organic reconnaissance units to form this unit. The following tasks are normally accomplished by the SRPU:

- a. Locating enemy troops.
- b. Determining structural conditions of enemy defensive positions and deploying troops.
- c. Locating missiles, artillery, and mortars.
- d. Locating river crossing sites.
- e. Locating chemical, biological, and radiological contaminated areas. Determining whether these areas are passable or whether troops should detour.
- f. Capturing operational documents, equipment, and personnel.

The unit receives specific instructions on the area and targets to be covered before deploying.

The SRPU organization is not firmly fixed, but ranges from a squad to a reinforced platoon and is augmented with machineguns, heavy machineguns, and chemical, biological, and radiological personnel when required.

9. OPERATIONAL RANGE OF THE SRPU.

a. Initially, the SRPU operates approximately 3 to 5 kilometers⁷ in front of the attacking force. This distance is contingent upon the operational mission assigned to the SRPU.

b. When the attacking force overruns the enemy force's frontline defensive area, the SRPU operating area is increased, including the entire corps offensive area, the secondary, and the main objectives.

10. SRPU ACTIVITIES DURING PURSUIT AND RIVER-CROSSING OPERATIONS.

a. During the river crossing operations, the SRPU reports information concerning the river, forces defending the river, underwater obstacles, crossing points, bridges, trafficability of the area, and local material available for crossing.

b. The SRPU is responsible for collecting information on the retreating force, the condition of obstacles and the trafficability of roads and bridges in the area during pursuit operations.

11. SRPU RECONNAISSANCE. The approaches to rivers, bridges, and possible concealed enemy troops and mines are targets for reconnaissance. Reconnaissance activities begin upon arrival at the predesignated area. The destruction or channeling of the retreating force is one of the goals of the SRPU.

L. GUERRILLA OPERATIONS.

1. GENERAL. In addition to, or as part of their other missions, the special-purpose units may also conduct guerrilla operations. When employed as a guerrilla force, the SPFs carry out their missions using small units. These small units are trained to fight under adverse conditions in which they are outnumbered and inadequately equipped. The basic tactics employed by the guerrilla unit are a combination of tactics historically employed and proven by known guerrilla leaders (Mao, Giap, Guevara). In accomplishing their mission, the NKPA guerrillas apply the following six basic principles:

a. WISDOM. Attacking separate targets simultaneously to prevent enemy forces from organizing a defense. Using cover and deception to lead enemy forces away from guerrilla bases, attacking only when the chance for success is great, knowing when to attack and when to retreat, and not repeating tactics.

b. LEADERSHIP. Attacking enemy forces aggressively to delay them and to cause confusion among the enemy troops.

c. POSITIVENESS. Retreating when attacked, advancing when the enemy forces retreat, and conducting harassing operations against enemy forces manning defensive positions.

d. RESOLUTENESS. Initiating an immediate attack if success is certain and withdrawing if success is uncertain.

e. SECRECY. Maintaining security; keeping classified information to a minimum and controlling access to it; and, when infiltrating or changing positions, avoiding built-up areas and main roads.

f. PROMPTNESS. Deploying rapidly from march to attack; having a complete knowledge of the situation/disposition of the enemy forces, lines of communication, and terrain features; and knowing when to launch an attack against enemy forces.

The SPFs are normally committed to conducting guerrilla operations before a corps initiates an offensive action. The guerrilla operations attack. The NKPA will attack only when the internal and external conditions are advantageous to its cause.

2. GUERRILLA OPERATIONAL AREAS AND BASES.

a. The corps commander assigns or designates guerrilla warfare operational areas that enhance the corps' operations. Ordinarily, mountainous areas and terrain that restrict the mobility, tactics, and communications of enemy forces are desirable as guerrilla operational areas. Operational bases are established in areas where:

(1) Training and rehearsal are available.

(2) Storage for equipment and supplies can be constructed.

(3) Cover and concealment allow troops to rest or receive medical attention.

(4) Water is easily obtainable.

(5) The size and number of facilities in an operational base are based on the:

(a) Situation.

(b) Assigned mission.

(c) Size of guerrilla unit.

(d) Topographic conditions.

b. The units operating out of the base are required to conform to the following rules/regulations:

(1) All-round (perimeter) defense must be established.

(2) Unnecessary movement is forbidden.

(3) Personnel in transit will travel camouflaged and use only established passages.

(4) Individual equipment and arms will be carried at all times.

(5) Unnecessary noise is forbidden and light discipline is enforced.

(6) Exchanging signals (inside or outside the base) is forbidden.

(7) Facilities and nonessential equipment will be camouflaged, buried, or destroyed upon evacuation.

3. ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT OF GUERRILLA TEAMS.

a. RECONNAISSANCE TEAM. All guerrilla units organize and operate a reconnaissance team. Basically, it is tasked to find area military targets. Each team member has:

(1) A set of civilian clothes.

(2) An enemy (ROK/US) uniform.

(3) A pistol.

(4) Handgrenades.

(5) A knife or bayonet.

b. AMBUSH/ATTACK TEAM. The ambush/attack team is made up of several teams: Security team, advance guard blocking team, main force harrassing team, assault team, and retreat blocking team. The mission of these teams is to perform ambush attacks on the enemy force.

c. OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS. The offensive operations consist of raids and ambushes. The raids are conducted against garrison troops, and the ambushes are carried out against moving troops/targets.

d. TIMES FOR ATTACK. The guerrilla forces attack either day or night and only when they have the advantage; however, certain hours are preferred over others. The guerrilla force usually attack garrison troops at night, or at dawn. This tactic is used when the target unit is relatively far away from other enemy troops or when the guerrilla unit is not proficient in nighttime attacks.

e. SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.

(1) The subversive activities are conducted by members of the guerrilla unit, by underground operational agents supporting the guerrilla unit, or by the local residents. The agents usually infiltrate local labor groups to recruit supporters and have them initiate subversive activities and sabotage. These activities can be accomplished without outside logistical support because the materials can be procured in the immediate area.

(2) When civilian riots and military revolts occur, steps are taken by SPFs to harass the rear areas of the enemy country.

f. INTELLIGENCE NETS.

(1) Intelligence information is collected through underground agents or through intelligence networks operated by the guerrilla unit. Intelligence agents are recruited from the local populace, captured enemy agents, or important personalities by using their families as hostages.

(2) The SPFs (especially light infantry brigades) may be given several missions in the enemy rear area. Each mission is to be accomplished by a sub-unit. For example, a light infantry brigade may be tasked to do the following during an offensive operation:

(a) Provide corps rear area security, using the training battalion and brigade headquarters troops.

(b) Infiltrate one to two battalions by land into the enemy division rear area to conduct company/battalion attacks.

(c) Infiltrate one to two battalions in squad/platoon-sized units to reconnoiter and pinpoint insertion areas for airborne or seaborne SPUs.

(d) Infiltrate one battalion in platoon-sized teams into the enemy corps/army rear to organize guerrilla and agent activity.

(e) Supply one battalion as SRPU in advance of main attack.